

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Urinary Tract Infection among Mothers of Under-Five Children in Selected Hospitals at Madurai

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Abstract:- A study is aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding urinary tract infection among mothers of under-five children in selected hospitals of Madurai. Descriptive survey approach was used. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample; total 100 mothers of under-five children in selected hospitals at Madurai district were selected for the present study. A structured questionnaire on knowledge and 5 point likert's attitude scale was used to assess the knowledge regarding attitude regarding urinary tract infection respectively. Results of the study revealed that 67 % mothers had inadequate knowledge, following that 26% mothers had moderate knowledge and only 7 % had adequate knowledge. Regarding the level of attitude 47% had negative attitude, 32% had neutral attitude and 21% had positive attitude regarding urinary tract infection. There was significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude ($r=0.43$). There was a significant association between knowledge with educational status and source of information.

Children are not small adults but are individuals with "unique minds bodies and needs" - Helen Rodriquez

Keywords:- Knowledge, Attitude, Mothers of Under- Five Children, Urinary Tract Infection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a common cause of morbidity in children. The distinction between upper and lower UTI is clinically difficult, but important. Permanent renal damage can occur when the UTI involves in the kidneys. Children with a history of UTI need investigation promptly and thoroughly. The goal of imaging in UTI is to aid the diagnosis of acute pyelonephritis. It is important to identify the children who are not at a high risk of developing permanent renal damage, and to confirm and monitor the presence of renal scarring in UTI Infections of the urinary tract occur commonly in the pediatric population. There is high association of pediatric UTI with congenital structural anomalies of the urinary tract and with dysfunctional elimination syndromes. It is common for children to be

categorized as having complicated UTI than their adult counterpart's children for whom more intensive therapy is often required. Early and effective treatment of UTI in the pediatric group is considered essential to prevent long term morbidity and potential mortality from end-stage renal disease.

II. MATERIAL & METHODS

The descriptive survey design was used. 100 mothers were selected in selected hospitals of madurai. by simple random sampling technique and structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess knowledge of orphans regarding healthy habits. Data analysis and interpretation was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics like frequency distribution, mean, median, percentage and chi square test.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection
- To assess the level of attitude regarding urinary tract infection
- To determine the association between knowledge and attitude regarding urinary tract infection
- To find the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding urinary tract infection

➤ Hypotheses

There will be a significant association between the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among mothers of under-five children in relation to their selected demographic variables.

- There will be a significant association between the attitudes regarding urinary tract infection among mothers of under-five children in relation to their selected demographic variables.
- There will be a significant correlation between the knowledge and attitude regarding urinary tract infection among mothers of under-five children.

IV. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A conceptual framework was based on **Nola. J. Pender's** health promotion model.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Descriptive design was adopted for this study. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples. The sample size was 100. The samples for this study were mothers of under-five children. A structured questionnaire was developed used to assess the knowledge and attitude among mothers of under-five children regarding the urinary tract infection. The tool was validated by experts and found to be valid. The reliability of the tool was established by inter- rater reliability method where 'r' value was 0.99. It shows statistically significant and thus reliable.

VI. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

S. No	Demographic variables	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age of the child		
	a. 0-8 months	25	25
	b. 19-30 months	41	41
	c. 31-42 months	19	19
2.	Sex of the child		
	a. Male	34	34
	b. Female	66	66
3.	Experience of being hospitalized		
	a. Yes	81	81
	b. No	19	19
4.	Number of hospitalization		
	a. Once	44	44
	b. Twice	50	50
	c. Thrice	4	4
	d. More than thrice	2	2

Table 1:- Distribution of children based on demographic data (N=100)

Table1: Findings reveals that 41(41 %) of children who had UTI were mostly in the age group of 19 to 30 months, majority 66 (66 %) of them were girls and 34(34%) were boys and also majority 81(81%) were admitted previously with UTI.

Regarding the level of knowledge among the mothers of under-five children, 67 (67 %) had inadequate knowledge, 26(26%) had moderate knowledge and only 7(7 %) had adequate knowledge, with regard to attitude 47(47%) had negative attitude, 32 (32%) had neutral attitude and 21(21%) had positive attitude regarding urinary tract infection. This may be due to lack of education, awareness and exposure to health education programme regarding the urinary tract infection.

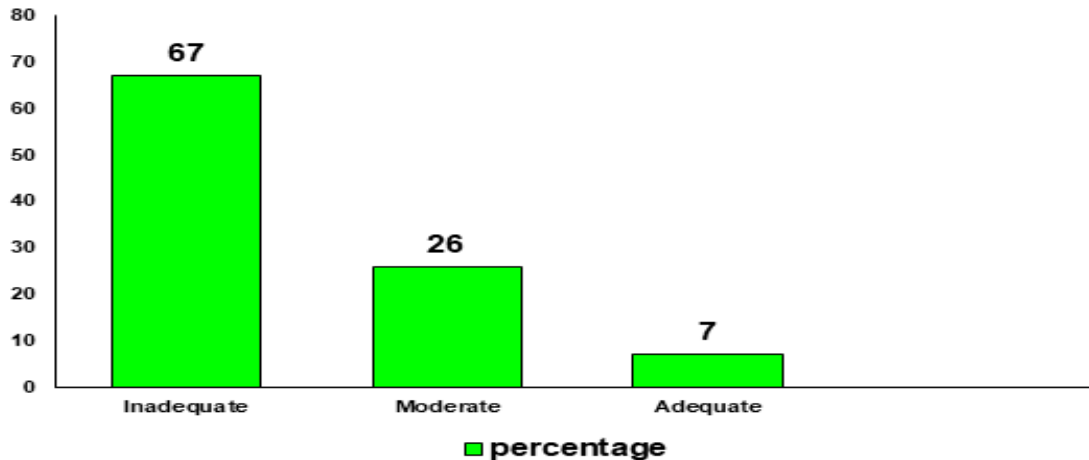


Fig 1:- Distribution of mothers of under-five children on knowledge regarding Urinary tract infection.

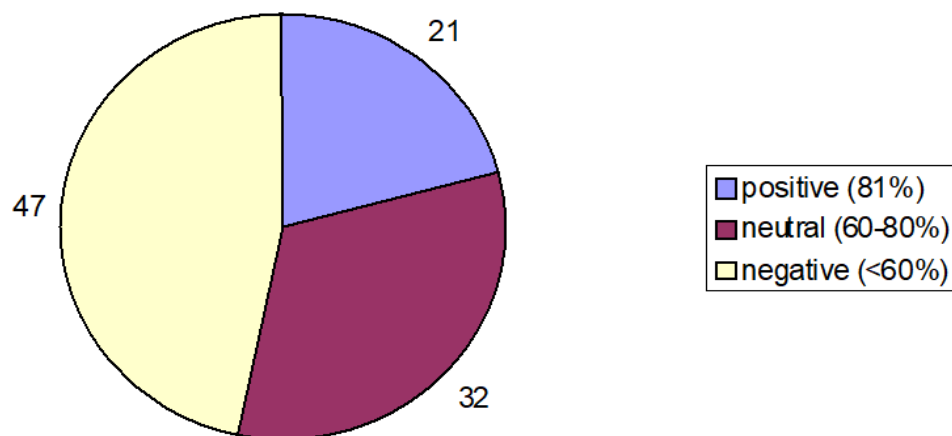


Fig 2:- Distribution of mother's of under- five children on attitude regarding urinary tract infection.

Demographic Variables	Knowledge		χ^2 value	Attitude		χ^2 value
	Below Mean	Above Mean		Below Mean	Above Mean	
Educational status of mothers						
Illiterate	33	3	30.66 significant	29	7	29.54 significant
Primary education	12	19		7	24	
Secondary education	4	9		8	5	
College education	6	14		9	11	
Source of information						
Health Professionals	38	36	14.72 significant	42	32	18.58 significant
Neighbors	6	10		8	8	
Relatives	6	2		4	4	
Mass media	1	1		1	1	

Table 2:- Distribution of mothers demographic Variables in relation to their knowledge and attitude regarding urinary tract infection

Regarding the association between the levels of knowledge and attitude regarding UTI among the mothers of under-five children with selected demographic variables, show that there was significant association between knowledge with their selected demographic variables like

educational status and source of information received regarding urinary tract infection. So the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection is constrained by the above mentioned demographic variables.

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	r - value
1. Knowledge	40.56	24.19	0.43
2. Attitude	64.18	14.61	

Table 3:- Correlations between the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Urinary Tract Infection among Mothers of Under-Five Children

Regarding the correlation between the knowledge and attitude regarding UTI among mothers of under five children, there was a positive correlation ($r = 0.43$) between knowledge and attitude scores. The investigator feels that if the knowledge increases, the attitude also will increase.

VII. IMPLICATIONS

- This study finding will encourage the Community Health Nurses to create awareness among public about urinary tract infection by mass health education programme with appropriately designed audio- visual aid.
- The finding of the study could be used by the nurse administrators to take steps in formulating policies to sensitize people through an awareness programme in the community and primary health center.
- The study emphasizes the need for educating the nursing personnel through in service or continuing education programme to update their knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.
- The findings of the study help to expand the scientific body of professional knowledge upon, what type of research can be conducted further.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The main study concludes that, the existing level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among mothers of under-five children was inadequate and also found to be negative. So the investigator prepared and distributed the pamphlets to the mothers of under five children, educated them on urinary tract infection. There was a significant association between knowledge with educational status and source of information received regarding UTI and a positive correlation exist between knowledge and attitude regarding UTI.

RECOMMENDATION

- Experimental study can be conducted with structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding urinary tract infection.
- A comparative study can be taken up on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding urinary tract infection based on the age and gender of children.

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